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CATTLE TICKS WORSE THAN A WOUND



IF one of your steers or dairy cows got a bad cut and was bleeding nearly a quart of blood a day, you'd do something about it in a hurry. You'd know that such loss of blood would weaken the animal, prevent its putting on weight, and, in the case of the cow, you'd soon see the milk flow fall off. If you couldn't handle the wound yourself you'd think it a good investment to pay a veterinarian from 50 cents to \$1, or more, to stop the bleeding.



Ticks have the same effect on a steer or a cow as such a wound, but the difference is that you don't see the blood dripping because it flows into the tick. Every tick bite is a tiny wound on the animal through which blood is constantly being drawn. These tiny wounds and the drawing of this blood irritate the animal and weaken it just the same as the wound. The wound, of course, may become infected and make the animal very sick, but the tick in addition to causing blood to flow may give the animal Texas fever and even kill it.



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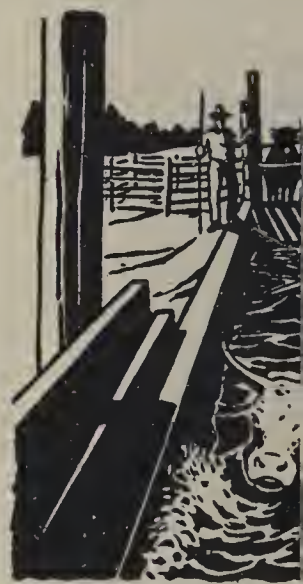
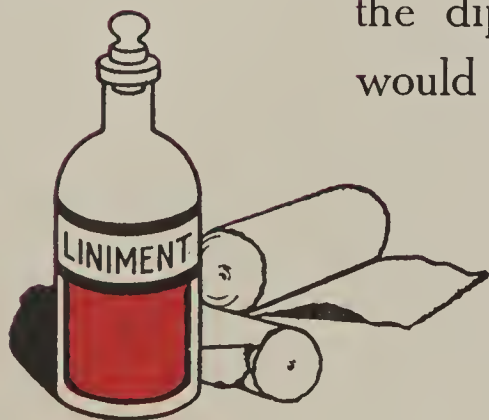


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This is not theory. Actual experiments show that where an animal is heavily infested with ticks they will draw as much as 200 pounds of blood a year from a 1,000-pound steer. Of course they do not draw this all at once, but get it in tiny sucks. Figures show that the blood in a steer at any one time weighs about 50 pounds. Where the ticks are very numerous and very busy, therefore, they force the animal to renew its blood four times a year. This means that blood that should go to make milk or meat goes into fattening ticks. An actual experiment showed that a tick-infested steer which weighed only 730 pounds and was a scrawny animal, when freed from ticks by being dipped in the arsenical dipping bath gained 385 pounds in weight in two months.

The price that you'd pay a veterinarian for curing a wound, or that you would spend for liniment and cloths to cure the wound yourself, would more than pay for dipping ticky cattle, and save this terrible drain on their blood and strength. The trouble in driving the animal to the dipping vat and letting it swim through would be less than treating the wound.



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It costs only 50 cents a head at most, including the first cost of dipping vats, to clear cattle of these bloodsuckers. It will cost your county only \$50 to \$100 to build a dipping vat, and you can figure how much this first cost per head is if divided among all the cattle near the vat. After the vat is built, 5 cents a head will pay for arsenic for enough dippings to rid your county of ticks.

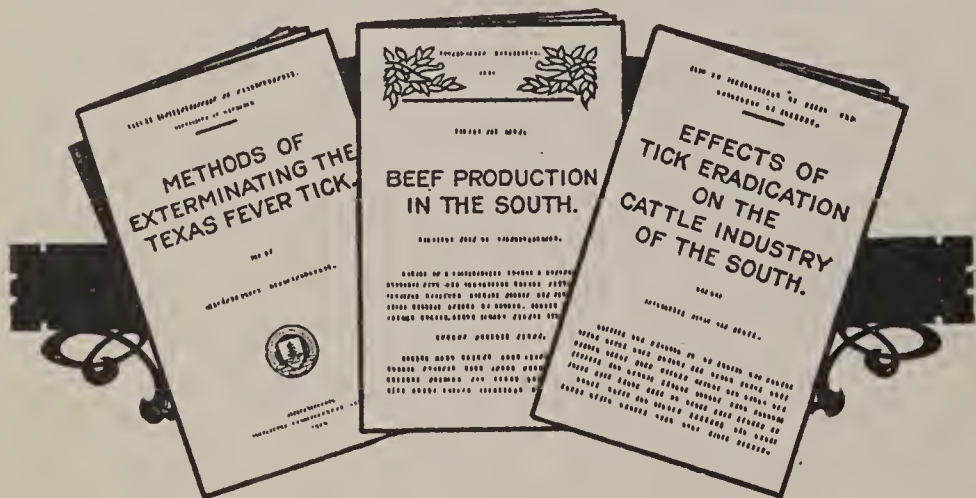
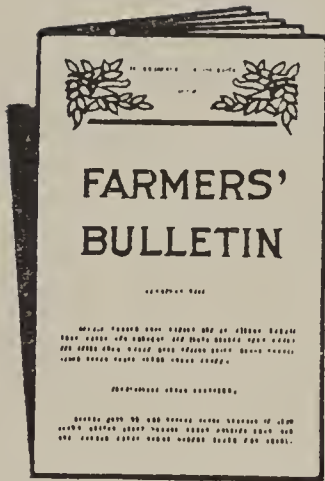


Moreover, when a beef animal has been freed from ticks, because it can be sold in the open pens at the stockyards in competition with other free cattle, it brings from \$5 to \$10 more per head than when offered for immediate slaughter only from a quarantine pen. It costs less to ship tick-free cattle than ticky cattle, because ticky cattle have to be shipped under quarantine restrictions, which add greatly to the cost, and make the animal worth less at home and cause it to bring less net profit at the packing house.



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The U. S. Department of Agriculture will be glad to work with you, your neighbors, your county, and your State to free your district of ticks and help you establish a profitable stock-raising and dairying industry. It will supply free information, and when your district shows that it means business and wants to take the profits that await it the Department will be glad to send its expert field men to supervise the building of vats, to prepare the arsenical baths, and to help you to dip your cattle. Full information can do no harm. Write to-day to the Secretary of Agriculture for data as to what the tick is costing you, and how little money and time it will take to make your county free area.



DIP
THAT
TICK